THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1169.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING this day revoked the power or Letter of Attorney, by me some years ago given to William Wickham, Nathaniel Pope, and John Hix, (now deceased) and having now duly appointed my friend Benjamin B. Ford, of the city of Richmond, my only true and lawful attorney in fact, with full authority to do, and perform for me, all matters and things whatsoever relating to my personal estate, of every nature and kind; I do therefore hereby notify the same to the public, that no person or persons may hereafter pay or transact business of any kind with my said former attornies affecting my interests in any manner whatever; but that all persons indebted to me, or having business to transact with me, in any manner relating to my personal estate, may make payment to or transact such business with Mr. Ford, who alone as aforesaid has full authority for those purposes.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

December 14, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Court house in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

December 15.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING 338 acres, by a late survey, one third uncleared, with the half of a valuable GRIST MILL, adjoining the same, in the county of Hanover, on Chickahomony Swamp, about twelve miles from Richmond. The land has on it a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, dairy and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built; also a valuable orchard, producing a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The mill is situated within a quarter of a mile of the dwelling house, in a good neighborhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 2d day of January next, it will be sold then to the highest bidder, the terms being made known on that day.

THOMAS NORVELL.

December 18, 1803.

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 19th, 1803. 6tuw3w

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Louisiana Treaty.

Tuesday, October 25.

Mr. NICHOLSON's speech concluded.

It is said, however, that Congress cannot under the Constitution admit foreign territory into the union upon an equal footing with the states, even under that article of the Constitution which provides that new states may be admitted. I have before said that upon this point I mean to offer no opinion because, at this time I think it unnecessary, nor need we now enquire whether this is in reality the meaning of the treaty. The gentleman from Connecticut however assuming this ground, contends that as the treaty embraces objects not in the power of the general government the whole is of course invalid. There may be some plausibility in this argument, but it is plausibility only. It has been already proved that the treaty making power frequently and of necessity embraces objects not in the power of the President and Senate, but of the whole Legislature, yet that this does not of course invalidate the treaty. It may be shewn that where a treaty contains stipulations, which are not in the power of the general government, and of course cannot be carried into effect, yet that this does not invalidate the whole, although these particular stipulations may of themselves be void. An instrument might sometimes contain covenants which were *impossible*, or that were *mala in se*; these of course would be void, but others might nevertheless stand good. I take a distinction which I am warranted in by the best writers, between articles of a treaty which are violated by one party, and articles which from the nature of things, or from previous engagements, are void.—Where one party violates an article in a treaty, the other has a right to declare the whole void, because the violation is a breach of faith, and is a voluntary act. But where some of the stipulations of a treaty are impossible to be performed, or cannot be fulfilled consistently with the engagements of an antecedent treaty with a third power, these are of course void, but other parts will stand good—A variety of cases might be cited to prove this, but a very strong one will be found in our treaty of peace with Great Britain, concluded in 1783. The 4th article of that treaty provided that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of debts *bona fide* contracted previous to the war. This was a stipulation which Congress could not perform. In all matters relating to the recovery of debts, the individual states retained entire and uncontrouled authority. The objects embraced by this article were completely out of the power of Congress. The right to make treaties had been committed by the articles of confederacy to the general government, but in this particular the assent of the states was absolutely necessary before that part of the treaty could be carried into effect. Great Britain remonstrated repeatedly, but some of the states, particularly Virginia, refused to concur. Congress recommended it to the states, to declare the treaty the supreme law, but the recommendation was not attended to. That article of the treaty was of course invalid, and never was fulfilled on the part of the United States. Yet it is certain that the whole treaty was not thereby rendered a nullity. Our independence was acknowledged. Hostilities ceased and the British armies were withdrawn. The cases are extremely analagous, and if it should finally be determined that Congress cannot admit the ceded territory into the union as a state, yet the other parts of the treaty will stand good. If this was the intention of our ministers (which perhaps may be doubted) they seem to have guarded against the event of a refusal either by Congress, or by the people. For it is declared expressly that until the inhabitants can be incorporated into the union, and can be admitted to all the privileges of citizenship, they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights.

The other constitutional objection is raised upon the 7th article of the treaty, which provides that the ships of France and Spain shall be admitted for twelve years into the ports of the ceded territory, without paying higher duties than the ships of the United States. To this gentlemen have opposed that part of the constitution which declare that no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another, and that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform through the United States. There appears to be a strange inconsistency in the arguments of the gentleman from Connecticut. He tells you that this territory is not a state, and that it never can become a state; yet he afterwards declares that the treaty violates the constitution by giving the port of New-Orleans a preference over the ports of the Atlantic states. There is surely a contradiction here. Whatever may be the future destiny of Louisiana, it is certain that it is not now a state. It is territory purchased by the United States in their confederate capacity, and may be disposed of by them at pleasure. It is in the nature of a colony whose commerce may be regulated without any reference to the constitution. Had it been the island of Cuba which was ceded to us, under a similar condition of admitting French and Spanish vessels for a limited time into the Havannah, could it possibly have been contended that this would be giving a preference to the ports of one state over those of another, or that the uniformity of duties, imposts and excises thro' out the United States would have been destroyed? and because Louisiana lies adjacent to our own territory, it is to be viewed in a different light? Or can the circumstance of its being separated by a river only, instead of the sea, constitute any difference in regard to the commercial regulations which we may think proper to establish? The restrictions in the constitution are to be strictly construed, and I doubt whether under a strict construction the very same indulgence might be granted to the port of Natchez, which does not lie within any state, but in the territory of the United States. It has never been deemed expedient to do so, and in all probability never will. Nor is it presumable, that this regulation in relation to New-Orleans would have been made, but for the importance of the great objects with which it was connected.

Mr. N. believed that the gentleman from Connecticut need not entertain any apprehensions that the provisions contained in the seventh article of the treaty were intended to commence the repeal of the countervailing duties. It was true that some gentlemen had thought very favorably of the repeal at a former session, and he acknowledged himself to be of that number. But as it was a regulation more materially affecting the commercial part of the community, and as they had been opposed to it, the subject was dropped. He did not know that there was any intention to revive it, although possibly a majority of that house might be inclined to assent to it. Yet this could have no connection with the treaty, much less could it have any connection with the question immediately under consideration. We only have to determine whether we will carry this treaty into effect. Whether we will agree to appropriate the fifteen millions of dollars, and authorise the President to take possession—The latter has been agreed to, and surely we cannot consent to receive possession without paying the equivalent promised on our part.

Mr. N. closed his remarks by again begging pardon of the committee for the time he had occupied, and offered his acknowledgments for the indulgent attention he had received.

Mr. Rodney said, that in the observations he rose to make at that hour, he should be brief and apply them entirely to the constitutional question as it was scarcely contended the bargain was not a good one. In making them he cordially joined with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) when he expressed his wish that the discussion should be conducted with coolness and temper. It was not only the duty, but the interest of every gentleman on the floor, that this important subject should be decided on argument, and argument alone. He felt the force of the objection urged by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) that the discussion of some of the points was premature; he should, however, enter into a brief exposition of them.

It is contended that the United States have no right to purchase territory; that they have no right to admit the people of Louisiana to a participation of the rights derived from an admission into the union: and that a peculiar favor is about being granted to the ports of New-Orleans in violation of the constitution.

In the view of the constitution the union was composed of two corporate bodies; of states and territories. A recurrence to the constitution will shew that it is predicated on the principle of the United States acquiring territory either by war, treaty, or purchase. There was one part of that instrument within whose capricious grasp all these modes of acquisition were embraced. By the constitution Congress have power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."—*To provide for the general welfare.*—The import of these terms is very comprehensive indeed. If this general delegation of authority be not at variance with other particular powers specially granted, nor restricted by them; if it be not in any degree comprehended in those subsequently delegated, I cannot, said Mr. R. perceive why, within the fair meaning of this general provision is not included the power of increasing our territory, if necessary for the *general welfare*, or *common defence*. Suppose, for instance, that Great Britain should propose to cede to us the island of New Providence, so long the seat of pirates preying upon our commerce, and the hive from which they have swarmed, will any gentleman say that we ought not to embrace the opportunity presented, as a defence against further depredations? Suppose the Cape of Good Hope, where our East-India men so generally stop, were offered to be ceded to us by the nation to which it belongs; and that nation should say, on our possessing it, you shall declare it a free port. Is there any member who hears me that could contend that we were not authorised to receive it, notwithstanding the great advantages it would insure to us?

But it appears to me, independently of this provision of the constitution, and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) admits it, that according to the rights of war, we may extend our territory. An enemy might come within our lines, and we expel him: our lines not being the limits to which our arms would be confined, we could pass them, and take possession of the enemy's country, and thereby undoubtedly acquire a right to the territory occupied. For in the constitution it is expressly said that Congress shall have power "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water"—and among the *jura belli* was clearly recognized the right of annexing territory. But there is one article of the constitution which is predicated on the right to purchase territory. We have a right to obtain territory by purchase from a state. In the provision made in the constitution respecting the territory of the United States, we find that Congress are invested with power, "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."—Here then is given to Congress exclusive legislation over particular places, over the ten miles square, and over such places as they may purchase. This provision is expressly predicated on the right to purchase, and only limits that purchase by the consent of the states. If Congress have the right of purchasing territory from a state, how can gentlemen contend that they have not the right of purchasing territory elsewhere, if in their judgment they shall consider it well calculated to subserve the great interests of the union.

(Mr. Rodney's speech to be continued.)

Late Intelligence.

[Via N. York—from English and Dutch prints.]

LIVERPOOL, November 5.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

"Nothing of importance in this city has transpired since my last. Notwithstanding the daily report lately in circulation, respecting hostilities against Spain and Portugal, nothing has appeared on the part of government, of a warlike nature.—With respect to the threatened invasion, the military ardor of Britons being now roused, they are fully prepared to meet the daring foe. The funds have experienced no depression of late.—A Hamburg mail; the only one due, has arrived this morning, the following is the principle of its contents.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—We flatter ourselves that Russia will continue to observe her system of neutrality.—It is said that Prince Dolgorucky is appointed successor to Count Marckoff. Some emigrants of distinction have been sent to the Temple charged with intrigues against the Government: The preparations for the expedition against England are continued with unabated activity; there will be no thought of peace, till the decision of the great scene now preparing. Two couriers have arrived here from Madrid, one to the Spanish ambassador the Chevalier Azara, and the other to the Minister Talleyrand. Spain is now unanimous with France with respect to the measures now to be taken; We shall soon see the consequences of our union in a war against England. The gun boats, provided with pieces of heavy artillery, which are built according to the directions of the councellor of state Tarlot, much preferable to those built towards the close of the last war. A vessel is building at St. Malos, for the First Consul.

Oct. 4.—Negociations for peace are now no longer spoken of. We are assured that the last propositions made by Russia have not been found acceptable on our part.

Oct. 7.—Our fleet at Toulon is ready to take advantage of the first favourable opportunity to sail on a secret expedition.

Several engineers have received orders to give in a detailed plan for a junction of the Rhine with the Meuse and the Scheldt; the work will be commenced in the Spring, unless the war should cause this important undertaking to be delayed. We are assured that the differences with Spain are not yet fully accomodated. That power make a difficulty of granting a passage to the troops which are to march to Portugal. It is said that Spain has applied to Russia, and that her application has been favorably received by that power.

Oct. 11.—The greater part of our troops are now in full motion, the army destined for the landing and for other purposes, will now be organized with the utmost activity. The Generals and Chief of the staff of the armies at Bayonne and St. Omers and Brussels, have set all out for the places of their destination, and the troops which will compose these armies are either already arrived or on their march. The army of Compeigne, which is to serve as the army of reserve, is also now formed. General Ney, who is to have the command of it, is immediately expected at Compeigne from Switzerland; from each company of the Consular Guard, 30 men will be taken from the landing. The experienced Gen. Lacourbe will take part in the expedition.—Yesterday the General Brigade, Ramond Dutaillis, set out for the camp, as Chief of the staff.

The Minister of War Berthier, it is said, will set out the day after to-morrow to inspect the camps at St. Omers and Bruges, and the military positions on the coast. A Camp of 12'000 men will likewise be formed at Cherbourg.

Oct. 12.—It is determined, we are assured, that Bonaparte will place himself at the head of the expedition against England, and go on board one of the landing vessels. A plan has lately been laid before the Council of state for fitting out a large number of flat-bottomed boats, which will be fastened together with iron chains, and carry a great number of men. Bonaparte is establishing a marine guard, to consist of chosen sailors who will form the crew on board the vessel on which he embarks.

Oct 13. At the last fete St. Clouds, at which the foreign Ministers attended, the Russian Minister, M. Marckoff, was not present. The First Consul now carries on an immediate correspondence with the Emperor of Russia. The return of a courier is daily expected, and is now said that another Russian Ambassador will be appointed in the room of M. Marckoff. The First Consul is every day employed several hours in his Cabinet on the subject of his expedition against England, and the time of its departure is an impenetrable secret; but at any rate the present winter must be productive of important secrets.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.—In our Courant, it is said, under the head Paris, that the Russian envoy, Count Marckoff, has given a note to the French government, signifying that his court will not see with indifference the march, of the French troops through Spain, to take possession of Portugal.

HAGUE, Oct. 8.—The French General Monnet has signified to the magistrates at Flushing, that the First Consul would arrive there upon the 11th inst. His retinue will consist of 20 generals, 40 domestics and 69 horses. It is believed that Bonaparte will likewise visit the interior of our republic.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6.—General Ney, who is expected from Switzerland, will command the camps forming on the right and left of Dunkirk. His head quarters will be at Saltherwyk.

MILAN, Sept. 26.—The English are fitting out an expedition at Malta with the utmost dispatch. Many of the Maltese have been compelled to serve in it. It is supposed their destination is against the Island of Elba, partly to cut off the trade of Laguiria and Tuscany, and partly to deprive the French fleet of any place of refuge if it should venture to put to sea from Toulon.

One of our latest London papers says, "It is a proud circumstance, as indicative of the disposition of the people, and of their just conception of the cause at issue, that the Cinque ports alone, of which Mr. Pitt is Lord Warden, have given for the support of their country, one hundred and fifty vessels, mounting caronades, (from 12 to 21 pounders,) which are navigated, and if occasion offers, will be fought without any expence to the state."

BRUSSELS, October 20.

Orders have been given by Gen. d'Avenir, to several corps of horseman and infantry to proceed to the coast. Amongst them is the first of chasseurs; and the 61st half brigade of Linie, which were at Ostend, who are to remain in the barracks and to hold themselves in readiness for the arrival of the Minister of War, who is very soon expected.

All the fishing boats along the coasts, to the number of 200, are assembled at Ostend, in case the embarkation of the troops should take place there. The merchantmen which lay under embargo in different ports and which were in part called together at Ghent, are also to proceed to Ostend and Bruges; also every description of vessels.

4 or 500 vessels are to be employed from this quarter. The passing of troops still continue.—Lodgings are prepared for the 11th, 13th and 19th regiments of dragoons coming from Hanover.

VLISSINGEN, October 20.

The frigate Aurora was launched here the day before yesterday. The First Consul was expected to have been present.

An English ship laden with coals was brought in to this port on 16th. She was captured by the French privateer La Chasseur.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—For a few days past a report is in circulation that M. Hervas, a famous banker, whose daughter is married to Gen Duroc, is appointed Minister of Finance of Spain. This report is in general believed, and if true, shews clearly the good understanding between Spain and France.

Respecting the political affairs of the Northern Powers, nothing is decided as yet. However, we flatter ourselves that Russia will remain neutral, and it is already said that the Prince L'Oginzucki is to succeed count Marcoff.

Some emigrants of note, who are accused of intriguing against the government, are sent to the temple. The journey of the first consul draws nearer and nearer, and the preparations for invading England go on with more expedition than ever. Public funds, 51 1-4.

NEWBURYPORT, December 10.

Bloody Arena.—As parliamentary language in all countries becomes the standard of taste, it ought to be understood. Whether the adoption of President Jefferson's style would be a fortunate circumstance to the republic of letters is a question we do not attempt to decide; it is certainly objectionable on this account, that common dictionaries will not, in every instance, possess us of his idea. The observations we have hitherto seen on the expression "bloody Arena," have not entered into the merits of the latter word, but were calculated to burlesque the use of far fetched terms in official communications. To relieve the curiosity of many a nonplussed federalist, and staring democrat, we offer the result of our investigations.

After the frequent example of our venerable teachers, the clergy, we shall give our text in its connexion. "Confident, fellow citizens, that you will duly estimate the importance of neutral dispositions, towards the observance of neutral conduct, that you will be sensible how much it is our duty to look on the *bloody Arena* spread before us, with commiseration indeed, but with no other wish but to see it closed, I am persuaded you will cordially cherish these dispositions, in all discussions among yourselves, and in all communications with your constituents."

At first view one might suppose that the imagination of the president was distempered, and that the bloody Arena was no more than the *frightful dagger* of Macbeth. But Ainsworth, the old Lexicographer, informs us that *Arena*, though literally *sand* or *grit* was figuratively used for the Amphitheatre, where it was customary for combatants to dispute for prizes at the sword's point. That as the amusement was frequently attended with an effusion of blood, the floor was covered with sand to imbibe it. Hence, bloody Arena. This explanation of the word is confirmed by the learned Vossius; (*Reader, we have spared no pains in our researches*) who after kindly informing us from what Greek word it was *not* derived, gives its Latin etymology, and adds, that it was not unfrequently used for the Amphitheatre, for the reason above assigned; or as he says, *solum unnis fuisset fabricum in tam crebra sanguinis effusione*, that is, the combatants strewed the floor with sand, lest they might break their bones, instead of cutting each others throats. (*Excuse the freedom of the translation*).

We may now suppose that the sprightly fancy of the President easily imagined all Europe to be one huge Amphitheatre, in which Massena, Moreau, Suwarrow and Bonaparte have been the *Arenarii*, that is, cut-throats.* There is something awful and horrid in this conception, and the president's metaphor would have been just and striking, had he not fallen into the error by which he too frequently ruins his figures, a confusion of circumstances. He forgets the seventy of Horace's woman head, horse neck and fish tail picture. Thus throes, convulsions and agonizing spasms of infuriated man, agitate the billows of blood and slaughter across the Atlantic, in his first official communication. In the late message, he first considers the Arena as spread before us. This *spread* could not apply to the enormous ideal Amphitheatre, for it would be an improper epithet. Both spread and bloody, must refer to the vast plain of sand, on which we are to suppose the sanguinary conflicts of Europe represented. But then follows the word, closed;—how this can apply, without relinquishing our former idea, and imagining the Arena to mean the great Amphitheatre itself, which we are to wish closed, we cannot understand. Mr. Jefferson was by no means without a precedent for this use of the word Arena. Florus observes, *Prima civilis belli* ARENA *Italiæ fuit*. Italy was the first *Arena* of civil war. We only lament that the inconsistency of his epithets may leave work for critics to the "hundredth and thousandth generation."

* Arenarii, *qui in Arena depugnant*.—Vossius.

NEW-YORK December 13.

DETECTION.

The pamplet just published by *Ward & Gould*, entitled "An examination of the various charges against Aaron Burr, Esq. Vice-President of the United States; and a developement of the characters and views of his political opponents," must draw the attention of the public, and be read with peculiar avidity. The writer, being a *republican*, as the name is, has disclosed secrets hitherto unknown, and described the conduct of certain leaders of the reigning faction to be such as would be incredible to those who did not know the greatest depravity of human nature. Though the origin of the opposition to Mr. Burr has been long suspected by all, and known by many, yet it never has been so fully and clearly unfolded until now.—Whatever may be thought of Mr. Burr, we are presented with one continued scene of intrigue, of ambition, of malevolence, and of desperate attempts, in his opponents, to exalt themselves.—Not contented with a moderate share of offices, they have grasped at every thing, opposing all who stood in their way, and treating with contempt even those who had been active in raising them. Though the pamphlet contains a few improper sentiments, yet it will, wherever read, have a just and powerful effect in opening the eyes of the people.

Captain Murphy, of the ship Swift from Calcutta, informs us that he sailed in company with an English squadron, bound on a secret expedition, supposed to be for Ceylon, serious disturbances having broken out between the Khandian Rajah and the British troops in that island. The whole of the latter in the Upper Provinces had taken the field.—The renewal of hostilities between England and France was not known at Calcutta at the time of Captain Murphy's sailing.

December 14.

Capt. Murphy, from Calcutta, informs that the news of war had not reached that place when he sailed; but was informed of it at St. Helena. A secret expedition sailed from Calcutta in company with the Swift, supposed to be destined for Ceylon, as a reinforcement to the British troops at that place; at which island there had been some serious disturbances between the British and the Khandian Chief. It was said some of his Britannic majesty's troops had been massacred. The whole of the troops in the upper provinces had taken the field.

Passengers in the Swift, Capt. Beare and lady, William Macarty, Esq late American consul at Calcutta, Capt. Reed, of the British 76th regiment, lady, child and servants.

A gentleman who arrived here in the ship Patty, from New-Orleans, informs us, that on the 20th ult. he met in the river a Spanish corvette from Havanna, bound up to New-Orleans, having on board 150,000 dollars, in part payment of the colonial debt. He learned from this corvette, that the Spanish government did not intend to give up Louisiana.

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the number of *Post-Offices* in the states, districts and territories of the union:—

State of Virginia, 199; New York, 159; Pennsylvania, 102; Massachusetts, 94; N. Carolina, 83; Maryland, 74; New Jersey, 57; Connecticut, 54; Vermont, 48; New-Hampshire, 46; Kentucky, 36; Tennessee, 28; Georgia, 23; Delaware, 14; Ohio, 13; Rhode-Island, 8; District of Maine, 85; Columbia, 3; Mississippi Territory, 9; Indiana do. 9; S. Carolina, 46.—Total, 1159.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

By the Maltida, Capt. Talbot, arrived yesterday, we have received New-Orleans papers to the 13th, and letters to the 17th of November. Their contents are not very important: Our correspondent observes, "the most interesting subject here now, is the delivery of the colony to the United States; and although you would probably suppose no difficulty could arise, yet apprehensions are entertained that some will be offered by the Spanish Commissioners, who it is said, pretend to declare that they are not authorised to deliver up the colony to M. L'Aussat. How this will terminate, time only can disclose. It is to be hoped, however, if the treaty be ratified, and the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States to take possession, that they may be men of spirit as well as address.—In that case we need apprehend very little. No opposition on the part of the inhabitants is expected. They will all to a man join with the American interest; for those who were formerly attached to the French, are now in consequence of L'Aussat's conduct, staunch Americans. The Spanish party are anxious for some regular and permanent government, and they look with pleasure to the American system for security and repose.—The 19th of this month is the day on which we are to know the final decision on the question of delivery; of which I will immediately apprize you. Dry goods are at present very abundant and cheap, and produce scarce and high. Cotton 15 dolls. Logwood 60 dolls. per ton, Sugar, 6 1-2 dolls. and the ensuing crop both of cotton and sugar very unpromising."

By the arrival at Newburyport, of Captain Patch, in the Eliza, 47 days from Lisbon, we are informed that it was not expected Portugal could long resist the tide of French influences. It was supposed that the Spaniards would certainly join the French as they had concluded not to purchase a neutrality, on the terms stated in late papers. He understood that England had given the Spanish court to understand, that she should expect a sum not less than should be given to Bonaparte as a consideration for the privilege of remaining neutral. The English merchants were in expectation of being ordered from Lisbon.

BALTIMORE, December 17.

Departed this life, on Sunday the 11th instant, at his seat in Dorchester county, (Maryland) after a short illness, *William Vans Murray*, esq. late minister from the United States at the Hague, and minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic. As a statesman, Mr. Murray stood high, and filled with integrity the several departments which his country had confided to his trust, particularly in bringing about the settlement of the late unhappy differences that existed between the United States and the French Republic.

Proceedings of the Legislature of

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Comptroller addressed to the Chair, the following letter:

Office of the Comptroller-General, Dec. 1, 1803.

SIR,

Permit me to communicate to you and the House of Representatives, a circumstance which appears to demand immediate attention. In examining the papers attached to the petition of D. O'Hara, specially referred by the house to be reported on by me, a certificate, apparently signed by the late commodore Gillon, under date of the year 1790, intended to substantiate a large part of the petitioner's claim, but which appears to be of a very suspicious nature, and calculated to impose a fraud upon the public, has been produced to me.—Believing therefore that I should not act up to the duty I owe the State, were I to permit this matter to pass without the particular notice of the Legislature, I have to request that the House will have the goodness to appoint, specially, a committee composed of members experienced in written documents, to examine the said certificate, and determine what degree of credit is to be given to it as a voucher.

(Signed) P. HAMILTON,
Comptroller-General.

On motion, ordered, that Messrs. Falconer, T. Simons, D. Deas, Corbett and Dawson, be a secret committee of the house, to take into consideration the above communication from the comptroller, with sundry papers communicated by him, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; the committee then withdrew.

The secret committee of the House, on the comptroller's communication, stated to the House, that on occasions like the present it was usual to enjoin the House to secrecy, and to exclude all strangers from the House; whereupon, ordered, that secrecy be and is hereby imposed on each and every one of the members of the House, on the subject of the report now to be made; the members present having pledged themselves accordingly.

Mr. Falconer, from the committee, submitted the following report:—The secret committee report, that sufficient has appeared to this committee, from the information of the comptroller general, herewith submitted, to induce them to believe that an attempt has been made to defraud the state of a large sum of money, by uttering as true, a forged paper writing, herewith also submitted; and that Augustine Buyck did so utter the said paper writing; and the said Augustine Buyck having been brought before the committee, in pursuance of the authority vested in your said committee by the House, they have committed him for safe custody to the officer of the House, until the House take order thereon.

The House having immediately considered the said report; on motion, ordered, that the said Augustine Buyck be taken in the custody of the officer of the house, before some one of the associate justices of the state, and be there charged with the offence stated in the report of the secret committee of the House on the subject, and that one of the solicitors do attend at the time of making the said charge, to prosecute the same; and that the clerk of the House do deliver to the said solicitor, the copy of this resolution, and also the papers accompanying the same.

(Signed) R. STARK, Speaker.

On motion, the House were then relieved from the injunction of secrecy.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, and to the consideration of the following resolution.

Resolved, that this House feels a high sense of the happy situation of the United States of America, when contrasted with that of the European powers; and that it considers the wise measures adopted and pursued by the Executive of these States, to obtain in an amicable way, the sovereignty and possession of Louisiana, as a sure pledge, that every exertion consistent with national honour, will be made by him to continue and secure to us the blessings of peace.

It was then moved and seconded, that the previous question should be put. On taking the yeas and nays thereon, they were—Ayes 69—Noes 31. So the same was carried in the affirmative.

A motion was then made and seconded, to amend the said resolution, by adding the words, "Vice President of the United States, the Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Munroe, and all others concerned.

On taking the question to agree to the same, the yeas and nays being demanded by 7 members, were—Ayes 13—Noes 83. So the amendment was lost.

The following resolution was then proposed and agreed to:—Resolved, that the members who do not wish to give their votes on the subject before the House, do give in their names to the clerk, that they may be entered on the journals, and that they be excused from voting; and that such members have leave to enter on the journals, their reasons for declining to vote.

The question was then taken on the original resolution. The yeas and nays being demanded by 7 members, were—Ayes 70—Noes 5. So the resolution was agreed to.

The following gentlemen, under the foregoing resolution, declined voting:—Langdon, Cheves, Alexander R. Chisolm, Thomas Corbett, jun. John Dawson, jun. H. Deas, W. Falconer, Christopher Fuller, J. Hill, W. Hill, Basil Duncan Thomas Pinckney, E. Rothmaher, K. L. Simons, Thomas Simons, Thomas Smith, jun. Thomas Somarsall, J. R. Stewart, Samuel Wragg, and assigned the following reasons: because neither the laws and constitution of this state nor of the United States, authorise and require us to express, in our capacities as legislators, our approbation or disapprobation of the conduct of the officers of the federal government; and because it tends to continue and excite political animosities, so mischievous in a republican government; and because it prevents the transaction of the business which is our appropriate duty as legislators. And Mr. Lancaster, who also declined voting, assigned the following reason; because of thanking Mr. Jefferson instead of the Supreme Being, who governs universal nature, he being only a man to effect the good purposes in view; and not thinking it my present business.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be Sold to the highest bidder for Cash, at Charlotte Court House, on the first Monday in January next, being court day,

A MOIETY of that valuable Saw and Grist Mill, and 105 acres of land adjoining, lying on Falling River in the county of Campbell, about two miles from the mouth of Falling river, where it unites a Staunton River. The situation of the Mill has so many advantages they cannot fail the notice of the public. The quantity of excellent PINE TIMBER near this Mill affords a never failing Stock of Timber suitable for Plank; and the situation for Grist Mill, as well as for a manufacturing Mill, and on a never failing stream, deserves the notice of the enterprising. At this time the Mill is much out of repair.

John Daniel, Jun.
Adm'r. of Samuel Price, dec.

December 22, 1803. eptds

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man; it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward shall be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again.

W. Trueheart.

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership of

WINFREY & McINTIRE,

WAS, by mutual consent, dissolved this day. All persons having claims against the said concern, are requested to make them known; and those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment to Obediah Winfrey, who is authorised to settle all accounts of the concern.

O. Winfrey.
Rob. McIntire.

December 22, 1803. 2p.

O. WINFREY,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he will continue to carry on the business on his own account at the same place, which is in Chesterfield county, about 2 miles from Manchester, on the Turn Pike road.

Dec. 22, 1803. 2p*

A Grand Musical Service on the Organ, with singing, is in preparation to be performed on Christmas day, at the Hay-Market—commencing at 11 o'clock and conclude at 1 for the forenoon, and in the afternoon from half past 3 till 6 o'clock. Ladies admitted without charge; Gentlemen pay three shillings each, to cover contingent expences. Dec. 23.

Just Received,

And for sale at this Office, a few copies of a Pamphlet, entitled,

"*A Refutation of the Charges made by a writer under the signature of "VERITAS," against the character of GABRIEL JONES—the lately acknowledged author being the Honorable* PHILIP GRIMES, *Member of the Council of State.*

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

On Monday Evening, December 26th, 1803, will be presented, the celebrated Comedy, call'd

John Bull;

OR, AN

Englishman's Fire Side.

Written by George Colman, Esq. author of "Speed the Plough," "Poor Gentleman," "Heir at Law," &c. &c. and which has been received with more distinguished marks of approbation than any Comedy since the "School for Scandal."

Peregrine,	Mr. Story,
Sir Simon Roachdale,	Mr. Clere,
Frank Roachdale,	Mr. Bailey,
Lord Fitz Balaam,	Mr. Barrymore,
Hon. Tom Shuffleton,	Mr. Sargent,
Job Thornberry,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Dennis Brulgruddery,	(with Epilogue Song) Mr. Green,
Dan,	Mr. West,
Steward,	Mr. Comer,
John Burr,	Mr. Martin,
Lady Caroline Braymore,	Mrs. Green,
Mrs. Brulgruddery,	Mrs. Lynch,
Mary Thornberry,	Mrs. West, Jun.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, called

The POOR SOLDIER.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre, Admittance One Dollar.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch.	Little Jim, Allison,	Norfolk.
	Pomona, Watts,	Ditto.
	Republican, Russell,	Petersburg.
	Favourite, Weymouth,	New-York.
	Samuel, Somerly,	Newburyport.
	Eliza, Webb,	New-York.
	Robert & Martha, Woodward,	Norfolk.
Sloop	Favourite, Hudson,	Ditto.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Pomona, Watts,	Baltimore.
	Lady Washington, Daniel,	Philadelphia.
	Paragon, Jackson,	New-York
	President Skidmore,	Ditto.
	Caroline, Lewis,	Philadelphia.
Sloop.	Cohancy, Palmer.	Hampton.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

On Monday last, JOHN PAGE, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected Governor of this Commonwealth, for one year.

On the same day, THOMPSON MASON, Esq. was appointed a Brigadier General of the Militia of this state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Brigadier General *Stevens T. Mason*.

On Tuesday, SAMUEL TYLER, Esq. one of the Members of the Privy Council, was elected Chancellor of the Chancery District Court, holden at Williamsburg, in opposition to MANN PAGE, Esq. who was appointed to that office by the Executive some time last summer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of WILLIAM WIRT, Esq.—the Legislature not confirming the appointment by the Executive of Mr. Page.

And on Wednesday, Mr. MERIWETHER JONES was appointed Printer to the Commonwealth.

A CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against receiving Bank Notes of the Branch Bank of Charleston, for 30 dollars, dated in 1793, as a number have been attempted to be put in circulation in this city within a few days.

Contrast.—We have frequently contrasted the conduct of democrats when in possession of power with their maxims of government when endeavoring to gain it. We know that in the present state of the public mind, the reigning party are prepared to approve of every thing, and that it is almost useless to point out the shameless violation of former promises. But for our own satisfaction, we will, on this day, record a few proofs of their *sincerity* and *truth*, that in after times, the politician may see how far the human mind may be perverted by artful and designing demagogues, and to how much a *free* and *enlightened* people may be induced to submit.

The leaders of democracy formerly contended that men of all parties ought to be indiscriminately appointed to office, and that "political persecution is despotic and wicked." The same men now appoint none but democrats to office, and persecute with all the bitterness of hatred those who are opposed to them.

They formerly preached economy.

They now practice profusion, Beau Dawson's trip to France, the Berceau, Munroe's mission, &c. by way of example.

They formerly declared the salaries of the officers to be wastefully and extravagantly high.

They now continue them at the highest rate, although living is 50 per cent cheaper—The reason—they have got themselves into office.

They formerly declared that executive patronage was dangerous to the liberties of the people.

They have now given Mr. Jefferson more *patronage* and *power* than any former president possessed—See the law for taking possession of Louisiana.

They formerly *resolved* that any communications to an European court might be made as well through the *ambassador resident* at such court as through an *envoy extraordinary*.

They lately resolved to send citizen Munroe to France, as envoy extraordinary, although Mr. Livingston is a little deaf or so.

They formerly proclaimed Aaron Burr to be the most enlightened and best man in the United States, next to Mr. Jefferson.

They now, without charging him with any recent crime, assert that he is a perfect monster of iniquity.—Unlucky dog! he was not born in Virginia!—Unhappy man! he toasted "the union of all honest men."

They formerly exclaimed against closed doors, and asserted that republican governments ought to have no secrets.

The same men shut the doors of congress in the face of the people almost every week, during one session of congress. There were "two millions" and a mammoth under consideration.

They called themselves "republicans"—The friends of the rights and liberties of the people.

They have now made Mr. Jefferson, the despot, the absolute master of a country nearly as large as the whole of the United States—'All the civil, military and judicial powers shall be vested to such persons as the president shall appoint."

They formerly maintained that rotation in office was the life and soul of a republican government.

They are about to alter an article of the constitution to prevent the probability of *rotation* in the office of president at the next election.

They formerly insisted that whenever the constitution had vested powers in congress, congress must exercise those powers, and should not *delegate* them to another.

Congress is empowered to legislate for Louisiana—but they refuse to do it, and have delegated their power to Mr. Jefferson.

They formerly thought that when a treaty was made congress ought to be in possession of all the papers relative to the treaty, before they legislated on it.

They now refuse even to ask for papers, and resolve that they will not see them, but will legislate without.

They formerly argued that congress had no right to any power by *implication*, and would only exercise what was given by the constitution, in positive and express terms.

They now agree that under that clause in the constitution authorising congress to "provide for the general welfare," that they have an *implied* power to enlarge any territory to any extent whatever.—See Rodney's speech and others on the same side.

They formerly said that no money ought to be applied to any purpose, except by *specific appropriation*.

They now make use of money without any appropriation at all—remember the bank stock.

They were formerly the avowed enemies of a national debt.

They have now added to our debt more than fifteen millions.

They professed to be friends of the poor.

They have taken the taxes off luxuries, and left them on such necessaries as the poor are compelled to use.

They professed to be christians.

They have invited Tom Paine to this country to destroy christianity.

Reader, dost thou suppose this is all?—It is not half.—Let the people at length reflect, and think upon the men, whom they have "appointed to rule over them."

(Fred. Town Herald.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. VII.)

Remarks concerning the Letters of the British Spy.

The fourth letter of the British Spy is dated at Richmond, September 22d, and relates to the residence of the Indian king Powhatan, the father of the celebrated princess Pocahuntas, who married Mr. Rolfe. Concerning this amiable woman, the British Spy has spoken in terms of very high, and I believe, just approbation. This subject, he has contrived to turn upon our forefathers, and upon ourselves, in the bitterest terms of criminality and invective, adhering closely to his uniform plan, of depreciating the Virginian character, by misrepresentation, supposition and false reasoning.

The contrast between the assumed innocence and imbecility, as respects the Indians, and the guilt of their invaders and despoilers, is enough to excite pity and sympathy on the one side, and indignation on the other. The Indians are represented as the most virtuous, harmless and inoffending people;—our forefathers as a band of robbers, murderers and despoilers. It shall be my task, to endeavor to extricate the fame of our forefathers, and our own national character, from this foul aspersion, for which purpose it will be necessary to introduce several extracts, some of which are as follow:

"*Poor Indians!—where are they now? Indeed, my dear S******, this is a truly afflicting consideration. The people here may say what they please; but, on the principles of eternal truth and justice, they have no right to this country. They say that they have bought it:—bought it! yes;—of whom? of the poor trembling natives who knew that refusal would be vain, and who strove to make a merit of necessity, by seeming to yield with grace, what they knew that they had not the power to retain. Such a bargain might appease the conscience of a gentleman of the green bag, "worn and backneyed in the arts and frauds of his profession."*

"*Great God! To reflect, my ******, that the authors of all these wrongs were our own countrymen, our forefathers, professors of the meek and benevolent religion of Jesus! O! it was impious—it was unmanly—poor and pitiful!*"

"*Yet the people, here, affect to wonder that the Indians are so very insusceptible of civilization; or, in other words, that they so obstinately refuse to adopt the manners of the white men. Go, Virginian; erase from the Indian nation, the tradition of their wrongs;*"—[I should be glad to know, whether the British Spy means the Pamunky Indians, who have long been, and yet are, protected by the state of Virginia; or the Shawnees, or Chickamungus, who were always a roving, plundering banditti; and were tributaries, themselves, to other nations; whose savage ferociousness, not only to white men, but also to other Indians, rendered them a scourge, even to one another;]—"*make them forget, if you can, that this charming country, once, was their's; that over these fields, and through these forests, their beloved forefathers, once, in careless gaiety, pursued their sports and hunted their game; that every returning day found them the sole, the peaceful, the happy proprietors of this extensive and beautiful domain.*"

It might be conjectured from this, that the Indians venerated, in an extreme degree, their parents; whereas it is well known, that it is a custom among many tribes, when their parents become helpless or burthensome, either to kill them, or suffer them to perish by want. If the British Spy had employed the fertility of his fine fancy, to draw the horrid picture of a man about to bury the tomahawk in the head of his parent, or what is still worse, about to expose his father or mother to starve, and perish and die by inches, the sensibility of the reader would urge him to irreconcilable enmity and detestation.

"*Make them forget, if you can, that in the midst of all this innocence, simplicity and bliss,—the white man came, and Lo! the animated chace, the feast, the dance, the song of fearless, thoughtless joy were over.*" Or rather Providence having measured the crimes of a people, who were governed by no principles or feelings, except the most savage, ferocious, and selfish passions had determined to sweep from the face of the earth, a race of men, who were wont to embrue their hands in the blood of parents, brothers and friends.

"*That ever since, they have been treated like dogs, their lives, their liberties, the sport of the white men, their country and the graves of their fathers torn from them in cruel succession, until driven from river to river, from forest to forest, and through a period of two hundred years, rolled back nation upon nation, they find themselves fugitives, vagabonds and strangers in their own country, and look forward to the certain period, when their descendants will be totally extinguished by wars, driven at the point of the bayonet into the Western Ocean, or reduced to a state, still more deplorable and horrid, the condition of slaves.*"

If a writer or a speaker be permitted to make out a case, and to supply the necessary proof, by conjectures and fabrications, he must be feeble indeed, if he cannot induce his readers or hearers to draw an inference satisfactory to his views. So it is with the British Spy and his romantic tales, concerning the Indians. The whole is a delusive fabrication, highly ornamented to be sure, and of course well adapted to make momentary impressions upon sensibility or ignorance. But when the tale is stripped of its garnishs and its drapery, what will it then be? A vile, premeditated calumny against the Virginians.

I have pushed through this medley of words, not only that I might shew you the British Spy in one of his best dresses, but that you might be induced to examine its texture, and for yourselves discover, that it is not better than a cobweb. Why is there who understands the Alphabet, who has not read, that slavery is totally abolished, in all those regions of the United States which are situated on the west side of the Ohio? What Negro is there, who does not know, that the Virginia laws not only declare, that Indians shall not be slaves, but will protect any miserable wretch, who may be in a state of slavery, provided he can legally trace his ancestry to an Indian? How then can the Indians, who the British Spy says are rolled back nation upon nation, have only a choice of alternatives? to be pushed into the Western Ocean; to be destroyed; or to be reduced to slavery? Before the reader makes up his opinion upon this important question, I trust that he will read the last communication, of the President of the United States, concerning the Kaskaskias Indians, who have sought, and received, the protection of the U. States; and likewise concerning many other tribes of Indians, who are advancing rapidly to a state of civilization. It is true, that the calumny of the British Spy was published, before these facts were authenticated by public authority. But Mr. Pleasants, who has published the president's communication in his paper, several weeks ago, cannot offer the smallest excuse, for declaring to all the world, that the policy of that people, of whom he is one, had a tendency, either to drown, to massacre, or to enslave, a helpless harmless race, who are driven and chaced from place to place, with ceaseless and unrelenting cruelty, and are rolled back, nation upon nation, until nothing remain but a choice of these sad alternatives.

Before the British Spy had written a single word upon a subject of so much importance to human liberty, or had endeavored to depict the Virginian character in a view so degraded and detestable, he ought to have made himself master of the subject; he ought to have made truth the basis of all his pictures. Instead of this, he has given a loose to the wildest and most groundless fables. He has represented the most ferocious, barbarous and savage people, who have ever appeared in human form, as patterns of excellence; and excited every nerve or fibre, which can feel for the oppression of innocence, or can be roused to indignation against the tyrant. Such is the view in which he presents the ferocious and unfeeling Indian, with his club or tomahawk just about to annihilate his feeble, his aged, his care-worn grandsire, or bosom friend; and elevates this monster in human shape, this foe to man, far, very far beyond the industrious Virginia farmer, who ploughs, and sows, and reaps, with the sweat of his brow, toiling with industrious care, that he may provide for the wants of his aged parent, or helpless babe.

"*The repetition of the name of this amiable Princess,* (meaning Pocahuntas) *brought me back, to the point from which I digressed. I wonder that the Virginians, fond as they are of anniversaries, have instituted no festival in order to favor us her memory. For my own part, I have little doubt, from the histories which we have of the first attempts at colonizing their country, that Pocahuntas deserves to be considered as the patron Deity of the enterprize. When it is considered how long the colony struggled to get a footing, how often sickness or famine, neglect at home, mismanagement here, and the hostilities of the natives, brought it to the brink of ruin, through what a tedious lapse of time it alternatively languished and revived, sunk and rose, sometimes hanging like Addison's lamp quivering at a point," that suddenly shooting up into sickly and short-lived flame; in one word, when we recollect how near and how often it verged towards total extinction, imagine the patronage of Pocahuntas, there is the strongest reason to believe, that for her patronage, the anniversary cannon of the 4th of July, would never have resounded throughout the United States.*"

"*Is it not probable that this sensible and amiable woman, perceiving the superiority of the Europeans, foreseeing the probability of the subjugation of her countrymen, and anxious as well to soften their destiny as to save the useless effusion of human blood, desired, by her marriage with Mr. Rolfe, to hasten the abolition of all distinction between Indians and white men; to bind their interests and affections by the nearest and most endearing ties; and to make them regard themselves as one people, the children of the great family.*"

I will not attempt to detract from the merits of the amiable Pocahuntas. Indeed it is impossible to form an idea of a character, considering her situation and total want of education, which deserves more applause. But how will the picture of the British Spy bear with the facts? Pocahuntas was so disgusted with the savage ferociousness of her father's house and nation, that she voluntarily exiled herself from both, and attached herself to the fate and fortune of a stranger;—a stranger, whom she protected and saved from the bloody vengeance of her countrymen, by many artifices and deceptions, and likewise rendered similar services to his companions. If the Indians were such a people as the British Spy describes them, so innocent and amiable, Pocahuntas indeed must have been a traitress of unexampled infamy, to have protected, fed and saved from merited destruction, a set of invaders, whose sole object, according to the British Spy, was to destroy the Indians, including her father's house, and possess the country. If we allow to Pocahuntas the pre-eminence which is given by the British Spy, her conduct being also justified, the Indians cannot deserve the pity and commiseration which he has endeavored to excite in their favor. If on the other hand, Pocahuntas deserves to be canonized, it proves that her countrymen consisted of Devils; and in order to support his consistency, the British Spy will be obliged, either to withdraw his eulogy in favor of Indian innocence and pre-eminence, or his approbation in favor of Pocahuntas.

After the first settlers of this country have been so severely reviled, after they have been pourtrayed as murderers and robbers, after the Indians had been represented as an injured and oppressed people, could it be expected that the same writer would immediately display his "*vituperative panegyrics*" and "*ambidextrous ratiocinations*" on the other side against the same Indians? It could not be expected, and yet behold what follows:

"*James-Town, September 27.*

"*Where, my S******, is the busy bustling crowd which landed here two hundred years ago? Where is Smith, that pink of gallantry, that flower of Chivalry? I fancy that I can see their first slow and cautious approach to the shore; their keen and vigilant eyes piercing the forest in every direction, to detect the lurking Indian with his tomahawk, bow and arrow. Good Heavens! what an enterprize! how full of the most fearful perils;—and yet how entirely fruitless to the daring men, who personally undertook and atchieved it!! Through what a series of the most spirit-quelling hardships had they to toil? How often did they cast their eyes to England in vain, and with what delusive hopes, day after day, did the little famished crew strain their sight to catch the white sail of comfort and relief? But day after day the sun set, and darkness covered the earth; but no sail of comfort or relief came. How often, in the pangs of hunger, sickness, solitude and disconsolation, did they think of London; her shops, her markets groaning under the weight of plenty, her streets swarming with gilded coaches, bustling hacks, [at the period alluded to, there were neither gilded coaches nor hacks in London] with crouds of Lords, Dukes and Commons, with healthy, busy, contented faces of every description, and among them, none more healthy, more contented, than those of their ungrateful and improvident directors.*"

It would be difficult to persuade the reader, if the facts were not before him, that this little famished crew, in whose favor the sympathetic eye is ready to drop the tear of commisseration, are the same persons, to whom the same writer alluded only five days before as lawless invaders, plunderers, &c. or that the same Indians, who are described in the letter of the 22d as the most innocent and harmless, should appear on the 27th, as a set of lurking murderers, lying in wait, and ready to leap from their hiding places to destroy the innocent, half famished white man, who was creeping slowly and unoffendingly, in search of something to satisfy his hunger. The admirers of the British Spy will perhaps find an excuse of some sort, for the *ambidexterity*. But I think they will find it very difficult to reconcile the present race of Virginians, to the serious belief, that they are the inheritors of a thousand crimes, and that they now enjoy, in all the pride and insolence of success, the rightful property of others, obtained by fraud, and retained by force. With respect to the precise merits of this question between the *sickly, half famished crew*, and the Indians, it is impossible to determine it; our calumniator certainly affords no just criterion for reflection.

The British Spy has upon many occasions relied upon Scriptural authority. We are told, that it was ordered by the Omnipotent Author of the Universe, "that man should live by the sweat of his brow." Did the Indians, or have they ever obeyed this commandment, or was it reasonable that a few lazy savages, who were constantly at war with each other, should exclude from cultivation and civilization a country sufficiently large and fruitful to contain millions of people? It is ridiculous to pretend to such nonsense. We cannot ascertain what the Indian customs of that day over this immense continent were; but it is well known that they have uniformly rejected, and spurned at every attempt, which has been made to civilize them, to reduce them to education and the arts of peace; to embrace the blessings of social life. They have heretofore been an erratic race of people, wandering over an immense country, divided into numberless petty nations and tribes, each speaking a different language, each being the foe to their neighbors, seeking and pursuing mutual destruction. It was the will of Providence that they should give way to a civilized people, and let it be remembered, that the door has always been open to the Indians, to every nation, family or individuals to partake the advantages of civilization.

Even the British Spy has admitted that these were the principles upon which the white men acted in the days of Pocahuntas, and were also the benevolent designs of that amiable woman; designs for which he says she deserved to be canonized. How then is it, that this writer, who extols this Godlike woman, merely because she endeavored to bring about an important event, condemns in *toto*, every white man, who has endeavored to accomplish a similar purpose, and justifies and applauds the Indians, who turned away, with proud disdain, even from Pocahuntas herself? This is a strange, indissoluble paradox. It may do for a poet, a player, a novelest or a painter, but will not be tolerated in an historian or a politician. And yet the idolaters of such a self-destroying production are ready to cry vengeance against him, who endeavors to resolve them from such palpable errors and ridiculous delusions.

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

[☞ *Numbers 8, 9 and 10, of Fair Play are received, and shall be duly attended to.*]

IRISH LINENS.

13 A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 23 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

29 Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

18 RICHARD DENNY. CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

42 I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

22 In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

29 As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marsilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

20 *Richmond, October 17th*, 1803. 4w.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

23 Richmond, October 7, 1803.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the 2d day of January next, agreeable to law. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature representing the counties wherein the respective members reside, or by the senator of their respective districts.

W. F. Ast

Principal agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803.

☞ The printers in this state are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW ANDERSON, deceased late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given.

6 Robert Anderson,

Attorney in fact for S. and R. Anderson, executrixes of Matthew Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, December 2d, 1803. ep4w.

NOTE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the ensuing year in a genteel family, residing in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpose of instruction. The situation is elevated and healthy, and distant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the English and French Languages grammatically, History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, exclusive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 5l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof.

Music, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their residence in this city, propose to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwise; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; and Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a superior degree of perfection, by a French Lady, that may be expected on shortly.—Sensible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a residence in a French family, they would wish to accommodate as many pupils in their house as may be convenient, as soon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Instrument, where Mrs Cornillon will give lessons to such as think proper to call on her, or will attend those who prefer taking lessons at home.—Their terms shall be as reasonable as any in this city. They would not presume thus to offer their services had they not it in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the best masters in Paris.

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurse.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give lessons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, December 1st, 1803.

TUITION.

THE subscriber will establish a *SCHOOL* for the ensuing year, in the county of Goochland, on the land of Mr. John Perkins, in the vicinage of General G. Guerrant, and John Shelton and George Fleming, esquires; where will be taught Latin, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic; terms for Latin Scholars £7 10, for English £4 10—Students may be accommodated with board, &c. convenient to the school;—Session will commence the 18th of January, and end the 15th of December next.

Benjamin Campbell.

Goochland, December 2, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN

Samuel Greenhow, Plaintiff,

AND

John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, administrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer, Defendants

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac M'Pherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broadnax, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants and Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac M'Pherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broadnax, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Casimeres, and German Ticklenburghs;

4 WHICH will be sold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertised,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

6 SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the best terms, can and will be sold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

8 FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

27 IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners of the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE, Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

18 SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Eagle Tavern, in this city, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d of January next, at public auction, seven likely

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the estate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Esq. deceased, consisting of four good BLACKSMITHS and a GARDENER, men—a Lad about 18 or 19 years old, accustomed to the care of horses, and active desultory employment, and a Girl about 13. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on Bonds, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, with good security residing not very distant from hence. By Mr. Burwell's will, the House and Lots where he resided in this city;—also the Lands of which he died possessed, in the counties of Culpeper and Mecklenburg, are to be sold, and will be more particularly described in a future advertisement: In the mean time, applications of those inclined to purchase will be attended to.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them to

E. Carrington, Acting Executor.

Richmond, December 1st, 1803. tds.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mayburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea, Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The Polygraphic Physiognatrace.

J. WOOD,

INFORMS the public, that having procured a most excellent Camera Obscura, constructed on a new principle; and having made considerable improvements in his method of taking Profile Likenesses, he intends to devote the hours from nine until 12 in the morning, and from three until sun set in the afternoon, at his room above Doctor M'Clurg's Office, for that purpose.

Black Shades, representing the hair and drapery, neatly finished on Vellum Paper, 50 cents. Time of sitting, only one minute.

Profile Sketches in colours and black lead, 1 dollar and 50 cents. Time of sitting, 20 minutes.

Profile Likenesses finished in colours, on Vellum Paper, with a landscape back ground, 3 dollars. Time of sitting, 20 minutes.

Ditto on Ivory, 10 dollars. Two sittings, 10 minutes each time.

N. B. J. WOOD purposes to open a class for instructing gentlemen in the different branches of Drawing, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 7 in the evening. Terms of teaching four lessons in the week at 3 dollars per month, paid at entrance.

Private instruction in Drawing and Geography, at the usual prices.

Richmond, December 12, 1803. 4w.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King and Queen county court, the LAND on which the late col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises, for ready money, on Friday, the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

December 13, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803,

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of William Armistead, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 5, 1803. tawtf.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE,

For sale at this Office.